

FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

EVALUATION OF SOURCE: A: Completely reliable. B: Usually reliable. C: Fairly reliable. D: Not usually reliable. E: Not reliable. (Applied to sources of doubtful honesty or loyalty, or persons of their own profession). F: Reliability cannot be judged. (Applied to sources of doubtful honesty or loyalty).
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COUNTRY	West Germany	REPORT NO.	EGF-1534
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. NOTE FOREGOING EXPLANATION.

SOURCE: Well-informed German Rightist (B). Appraisal of Content: 2.

1. In recent months Gottlob Berger of Gerstetten bei Ulm, former Waffen SS General, has been holding so-called "comrade meetings" in the Stuttgart-Ulm area. At these meetings, Berger speaks about the experiences he had while he was interned, and he also discusses the current political situation. Those invited to these meetings include former Waffen SS members, and SA members that Berger knew when he was an SA leader and speaker before 1933. Former Waffen SS Sergeant Otto Aussermaier of Stuttgart, Hoelderlinstrasse 23, assists Berger in arranging for the meetings.
2. In his speeches, Berger emphasizes that the Deutsche Reichspartei has become the leading proponent of the national opposition in Germany, and that such persons as former General Otto Remar, Dr. Werner Haumann and former Colonel Hans Ulrich were members of this party. Berger states that he is not a member of any political party, but that he would favor the Deutsche Reichspartei at the 1957 elections.
3. Berger stated that he attended the first all-German Soldiers Meeting held in East Berlin in January 1955 because he wished to tell the East German representatives what he thought of them. He also attended this meeting because he had been especially invited to do so by former Field Marshal Paulus whom he has known since 1926.
4. Berger sharply opposes the policies of former Waffen SS Generaloberst Adolf Hauser of the HIAG, as Berger is of the opinion that Hauser wants to make the HIAG a charitable organization for former Waffen SS officers, and connect these former SS personnel with the Bonn government. Berger believes that HIAG should develop a national policy, and should organize in other countries those persons who were former Waffen SS volunteers.
5. Berger visited East Berlin some time after the second all-German Soldiers Meeting which was held in June 1955. While in East Berlin, he asked to speak with Soviet Ambassador Georgi Pushkin. Instead, he was placed in contact with Walden, former SED Radio Chief. Walden used the name of State Secretary Dr. Klein. When Berger insisted that he be introduced to Pushkin, he was contacted by a member of the political section of the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin. Walden and Aussermaier also took part in the meeting.

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in the ensuing conversation, and the Embassy official promised to arrange for an interview between Berger and Pushkin. This interview took place in early 1955. At this time, Pushkin advised Berger that East and West Germany could be reunited if the reunited Germany would guarantee to maintain a neutral position and limit its rearmament to a small security force which would not belong to any international military federation. Economic exchanges between the Soviet Union and a reunited Germany could be developed with ease. Pushkin stated that the Soviet Union would attach great importance to having a stabilized relationship with an independent Germany and that discussions between Germany and Russia regarding the Oder-Neisse line could be held with this in mind. Referring to economic conditions in East Germany, Pushkin stated that the level of progress already reached in East Germany should be maintained after the reunification. Pushkin stated that he would be willing to have further discussions with Berger. However, no further talks between the two have taken place.

6. Berger states that he has completely disassociated himself from former Waffen SS Generalleutnant Georg Ebrecht and Joachim Nehrung. Actually, Berger and Ebrecht have been at odds since the days of their common service in the Waffen SS.
7. Berger maintains contact with the central office of the Arab League in Cairo, and, during a visit to Cairo in 1955, he adopted the Moslem religion. At present, Berger is apparently quite profitably employed by a metal factory in Stuttgart.

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